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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/642,469	08/14/2003	Dmitrii Loukianov	042390.P16360	2159

45209 7590 07/22/2008

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EXAMINER	
MUL GARY	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2616	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
07/22/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/642,469	LOUKIANOV, DMITRII	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	GARY MUI	2616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *01 February 2008*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-44* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-44* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *01 February 2008* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 – 44 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Drawings

2. The drawings were received on February 1, 2008. These drawings are acceptable.

Claim Objections

3. Claims 2 – 5 are objected to because of the following informalities:

For claim 2 lines 6 – 7, it is suggested to the applicant to change "the the" to --the--.

Claims 3 – 5 are objected to because they depend on an objected claim.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

6. Claims 1 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Onvural et al. (US 5,995,570; hereinafter "Onvural") in view of Lorek et al. (US 7,206,327 B1; hereinafter "Lorek") further in view of Kato et al. (US 2005/0036763 A1; hereinafter "Kato").

For claim 1, Onvural teaches inspecting a data packet sent by an application to determine a location of a timestamp field in the data packet (see column 4 lines 40 – 62; timestamp detector detects the timestamp); generating a new timestamp for the data packet in real-time, the new timestamp being generated at the time of transmission of the data packet (see column 4 lines 40 – 62; timestamp generator generates new timestamp to be inserted into the signal); and transmitting the data packet over a network to a receiver (see column 4 lines 40 – 62; transmitting signal). Onvural fails to teach inserting the new timestamp into the timestamp field of the data packet in place of an original timestamp for the data packet. Lorek from the same field of endeavor teaches creating a timestamp and outputting a modified packet with a field in the packet replaced by the time stamp (see column 1 lines 40 – 49). Onvural also fails to teach inspecting a data packet sent by an application to determine a protocol type of the data packet and if the data packet matches a pre-determined protocol type. Kato from the same field of endeavor teaches a PID filter that filters out based on the PID value where the PID value PID value represents a type of data stored in a payload and then it sends it to a timestamp adding unit (see paragraphs 0132 and 0136 and figure 27 boxes 11 and 15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to replace timestamps as taught by Lorek and to determine a protocol type and match a protocol type as taught by Kato into the system of Onvural. The motivation for doing this is to allow the system to analyze only useful data for processing and not need to look at the old data and to quickly analyzed that data to reduce the search time.

For claim 2, Onvural teaches generating a local timestamp by taking a sample of a local clock within the receiver at a time instance of receiving the data packet, wherein the time instance is associated with an arrival time of the received data packet; and processing the local timestamp and the new timestamp in the received data packet to determine an error signal, wherein the error signal is used to adjust the local clock within the receiver (see column 10 lines 21 – 40 and figure 8). Onvural fails to teach receiving the data packet, inspects the received data packet to determine whether the received data packet matches an identification criterion, wherein if the received data packet matches the identification criterion. Kato from the same field of endeavor teaches a PID filter that filters out based on the PID value where the PID value PID value represents a type of data stored in a payload and then it sends it to a timestamp adding unit (see paragraphs 0132 and 0136 and figure 27 boxes 11 and 15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to match a packet information as taught by Kato into the system of Onvural. The motivation for doing this is to allow the system to analyze only useful data for processing and not need to look at the old data and to quickly analyzed that data to reduce the search time.

For clam 3, Kato teaches the identification criterion comprises at least one of the pre-determined protocol type, a MAC address, a data type, a source address, and a destination address (see paragraphs 0132 and 0136).

For claim 4, Onvural teaches the local timestamp is sent along with the received data packet to a receiver application prior to processing the local timestamp and the new timestamp (see column 4 lines 40 – 62).

For claim 5, Kato teaches if the received data packet does not match the identification criterion, then forwarding the received data packet to an application without further processing (see paragraph 0132).

For claim 6, Kato teaches the pre-determined protocol type comprise a Real-Time Protocol (see paragraph 0132).

For claim 7, Onvural teaches the network comprises a packet-based network (see paragraph 2 lines 30 - 34).

For claim 8, Onvural teaches 8 the network comprises one of a wired and wireless network (see figure 4).

For claim 9, Kato teaches inspecting the data packet to determine a protocol type of the data packet and a location of the timestamp field in the data packet further comprises comparing a match string with corresponding bits in the data packet based on a mask string, wherein the match string represents a string of bits that match the predetermined protocol type and the mask string indicates the bits in the match string that are to be compared with the corresponding bits of the data packet (see paragraph 0132).

For claim 10, Onvural teaches receiving a data packet from a transmitter over a network (see column 4 lines 40 – 62), searching the received data packet to locate a timestamp field within the received data packet as the received data packet is sent to a media device (see column 4 lines 40 – 62; timestamp detector detects the timestamp); generating a local timestamp in real-time indicative of the time instance in which the received data packet arrived; appending the local timestamp to the received data packet to be sent to the media device; and (see column 4 lines 40 – 62; timestamp generator generates new timestamp to be inserted into the signal); determining an error signal for adjusting a frequency of a local clock using the local timestamp and a timestamp extracted from the received data packet receiver (see column 10 lines 21 – 40 and figure 8; adjusting the clock). Onvural fails to teach that the timestamp extracted form the received data packet being a timestamp generated at the time of transmission of the data packet that was substituted for an original data packet timestamp. Lorek from the same field of endeavor teaches creating a timestamp and outputting a modified packet with a field in the packet replaced by the time stamp (see column 1 lines 40 – 49). Onvural also fails to teach searching the received data packet to determine if the received data packet matches a pre-determined identification criterion and if the received data packet matches the pre-determined identification criterion. Kato from the same field of endeavor teaches a PID filter that filters out based on the PID value where the PID value PID value represents a type of data stored in a payload and then it sends it to a timestamp adding unit (see paragraphs 0132 and 0136 and figure 27 boxes 11 and 15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to replace timestamps as taught by Lorek and to determine a protocol type and match a protocol

type as taught by Kato into the system of Onvural. The motivation for doing this is to allow the system to analyze only useful data for processing and not need to look at the old data and to quickly analyzed that data to reduce the search time.

For claim 11, Onvural teaches the timestamp extracted from the received data packet is an updated timestamp, the updated timestamp accurately indicating a time when the data packet was transmitted (see column 4 lines 40 – 62).

For claim 12, Kato teaches the identification criterion comprises at least one of the pre-determined protocol type, a MAC address, a data type, a source address, and a destination address (see paragraphs 0132 and 0136).

For claim 13, Onvural the media device comprises a digital device capable of processing digital media content (see column 8 lines 25 – 35).

For claim 14, Onvural teaches the media device comprises at least one of a personal computer, a workstation, a laptop, and a personal digital assistant (see figure 4).

For claim 15, Kato teaches searching the received data packet to determine if the received data packet matches a pre-determined identification criterion and to locate a timestamp field within the received data packet further comprises comparing a match string with corresponding bits in the received data packet based on a mask string, wherein the match string represents a string of bytes that match the predetermined identification criterion and the mask string indicates the bits in the match string that are to be compared with the corresponding bits of the received data packet (see paragraph 0132).

For claim 16, Kao teaches if the received data packet is a mismatch to the pre-determined identification criterion, forwarding the received data packet to the media device without further processing within the receiver (see paragraph 0132).

For claim 17, Kato teaches the pre-determined protocol type comprise a Real-Time Protocol (see paragraph 0132).

For claim 18, Onvural teaches processing the local timestamp and the timestamp extracted from the received data packet; determining an error signal between the processed local timestamp and the processed timestamp extracted from the received data packet; and using the error signal as a feedback signal to adjust the frequency of the local clock in the receiver to synchronize the local clock with a clock in the transmitter (see column 10 lines 21 – 40 and figure 8).

For claim 19, Onvural teaches processing the local timestamp and the timestamp extracted from the received data packet comprises one or more of low-pass filtering, jitter filtering, and timing correction techniques (see column 8 lines 36 – 55).

For claim 20, Onvural teaches a computer-readable medium with computer-readable instructions (see column 7 lines 35 – 59) to inspecting a data packet sent by an application to determine a location of a timestamp field in the data packet (see column 4 lines 40 – 62; timestamp detector detects the timestamp); generating a new timestamp for the data packet in real-time, the new timestamp being generated at the time of transmission of the data packet (see column 4 lines 40 – 62; timestamp generator generates new timestamp to be inserted into the signal); and transmitting the data packet over a network to a receiver (see column 4 lines 40 – 62; transmitting signal). Onvural fails to teach inserting the new timestamp into the

timestamp field of the data packet in place of an original timestamp for the data packet. Lorek from the same field of endeavor teaches creating a timestamp and outputting a modified packet with a field in the packet replaced by the time stamp (see column 1 lines 40 – 49). Onvural also fails to teach inspecting a data packet sent by an application to determine a protocol type of the data packet and if the data packet matches a pre-determined protocol type. Kato from the same field of endeavor teaches a PID filter that filters out based on the PID value where the PID value PID value represents a type of data stored in a payload and then it sends it to a timestamp adding unit (see paragraphs 0132 and 0136 and figure 27 boxes 11 and 15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to replace timestamps as taught by Lorek and to determine a protocol type and match a protocol type as taught by Kato into the system of Onvural. The motivation for doing this is to allow the system to analyze only useful data for processing and not need to look at the old data and to quickly analyzed that data to reduce the search time.

For claim 21, Onvural teaches generating a local timestamp by taking a sample of a local clock within the receiver at a time instance of receiving the data packet, wherein the time instance is associated with an arrival time of the received data packet; and processing the local timestamp and the new timestamp in the received data packet to determine an error signal, wherein the error signal is used to adjust the local clock within the receiver (see column 10 lines 21 – 40 and figure 8). Onvural fails to teach receiving the data packet, inspects the received data packet to determine whether the received data packet matches an identification criterion, wherein if the received data packet matches the identification criterion. Kato from the same field of endeavor teaches a PID filter that filters out based on the PID value where

the PID value PID value represents a type of data stored in a payload and then it sends it to a timestamp adding unit (see paragraphs 0132 and 0136 and figure 27 boxes 11 and 15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to match a packet information as taught by Kato into the system of Onvural. The motivation for doing this is to allow the system to analyze only useful data for processing and not need to look at the old data and to quickly analyzed that data to reduce the search time.

For clam 22, Kato teaches the identification criterion comprises at least one of the pre-determined protocol type, a MAC address, a data type, a source address, and a destination address (see paragraphs 0132 and 0136).

For claim 23, Onvural teaches the local timestamp is sent along with the received data packet to a receiver application prior to processing the local timestamp and the new timestamp (see column 4 lines 40 – 62).

For claim 24, Kato teaches if the received data packet does not match the identification criterion, then forwarding the received data packet to an application without further processing (see paragraph 0132).

For claim 25, Kato teaches the pre-determined protocol type comprise a Real-Time Protocol (see paragraph 0132).

For claim 26, Onvural teaches the network comprises a packet-based network (see paragraph 2 lines 30 - 34).

For claim 27, Onvural teaches 8 the network comprises one of a wired and wireless network (see figure 4).

For claim 28, Kato teaches inspecting the data packet to determine a protocol type of the data packet and a location of the timestamp field in the data packet further comprises comparing a match string with corresponding bits in the data packet based on a mask string, wherein the match string represents a string of bits that match the predetermined protocol type and the mask string indicates the bits in the match string that are to be compared with the corresponding bits of the data packet (see paragraph 0132).

For claim 29, Onvural teaches a computer-readable medium with computer-readable instructions (see column 7 lines 35 – 59) to receiving a data packet from a transmitter over a network (see column 4 lines 40 – 62), searching the received data packet to locate a timestamp field within the received data packet as the received data packet is sent to a media device (see column 4 lines 40 – 62; timestamp detector detects the timestamp); generating a local timestamp in real-time indicative of the time instance in which the received data packet arrived; appending the local timestamp to the received data packet to be sent to the media device; and (see column 4 lines 40 – 62; timestamp generator generates new timestamp to be inserted into the signal); determining an error signal for adjusting a frequency of a local clock using the local timestamp and a timestamp extracted from the received data packet receiver (see column 10 lines 21 – 40 and figure 8; adjusting the clock). Onvural fails to teach that the timestamp extracted form the received data packet being a timestamp generated at the time of transmission of the data packet that was substituted for an original data packet timestamp. Lorek from the same field of endeavor teaches creating a timestamp and outputting a modified packet with a field in the packet replaced by the time stamp (see column 1 lines 40 – 49). Onvural also fails to teach searching the received data packet to determine if the received

data packet matches a pre-determined identification criterion and if the received data packet matches the pre-determined identification criterion. Kato from the same field of endeavor teaches a PID filter that filters out based on the PID value where the PID value PID value represents a type of data stored in a payload and then it sends it to a timestamp adding unit (see paragraphs 0132 and 0136 and figure 27 boxes 11 and 15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to replace timestamps as taught by Lorek and to determine a protocol type and match a protocol type as taught by Kato into the system of Onvural. The motivation for doing this is to allow the system to analyze only useful data for processing and not need to look at the old data and to quickly analyzed that data to reduce the search time.

For claim 30, Onvural teaches the timestamp extracted from the received data packet is an updated timestamp, the updated timestamp accurately indicating a time when the data packet was transmitted (see column 4 lines 40 – 62).

For claim 31, Kato teaches the identification criterion comprises at least one of the pre-determined protocol type, a MAC address, a data type, a source address, and a destination address (see paragraphs 0132 and 0136).

For claim 32, Onvural the media device comprises a digital device capable of processing digital media content (see column 8 lines 25 – 35).

For claim 33, Onvural teaches the media device comprises at least one of a personal computer, a workstation, a laptop, and a personal digital assistant (see figure 4).

For claim 34, Kato teaches searching the received data packet to determine if the received data packet matches a pre-determined identification criterion and to locate a timestamp field

within the received data packet further comprises comparing a match string with corresponding bits in the received data packet based on a mask string, wherein the match string represents a string of bytes that match the predetermined identification criterion and the mask string indicates the bits in the match string that are to be compared with the corresponding bits of the received data packet (see paragraph 0132).

For claim 35, Kao teaches if the received data packet is a mismatch to the pre-determined identification criterion, forwarding the received data packet to the media device without further processing within the receiver (see paragraph 0132).

For claim 36, Kato teaches the pre-determined protocol type comprise a Real-Time Protocol (see paragraph 0132).

For claim 37, Onvural teaches processing the local timestamp and the timestamp extracted from the received data packet; determining an error signal between the processed local timestamp and the processed timestamp extracted from the received data packet; and using the error signal as a feedback signal to adjust the frequency of the local clock in the receiver to synchronize the local clock with a clock in the transmitter (see column 10 lines 21 – 40 and figure 8).

For claim 38, Onvural teaches processing the local timestamp and the timestamp extracted from the received data packet comprises one or more of low-pass filtering, jitter filtering, and timing correction techniques (see column 8 lines 36 – 55).

For claim 39, Onvural teaches a transmitter to transmit data packets over a network (see column 4 lines 40 – 62) the transmitter comprising a transmit match filter coupled to a transmit timestamp generator and insertion circuit, the transmit match filter used to locate a

timestamp field within each of the data packets, the timestamp generator and insertion circuit used to generate a transmit timestamp for each data packet to insert the timestamp for each data packet into the timestamp field for the data packet in real-time as the data packets are being transmitted over the network (see column 40 lines 40 – 62; time stamp detector detects the timestamp and the timestamp generator creates timestamp to be sent). Onvural fails to teach inserting the new timestamp into the timestamp field of the data packet in place of an original timestamp for the data packet. Lorek from the same field of endeavor teaches creating a timestamp and outputting a modified packet with a field in the packet replaced by the time stamp (see column 1 lines 40 – 49). Onvural also fails to teach inspecting a data packet sent by an application to determine a protocol type of the data packet and if the data packet matches a pre-determined protocol type. Kato from the same field of endeavor teaches a PID filter that filters out based on the PID value where the PID value PID value represents a type of data stored in a payload and then it sends it to a timestamp adding unit (see paragraphs 0132 and 0136 and figure 27 boxes 11 and 15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to replace timestamps as taught by Lorek and to determine a protocol type and match a protocol type as taught by Kato into the system of Onvural. The motivation for doing this is to allow the system to analyze only useful data for processing and not need to look at the old data and to quickly analyzed that data to reduce the search time.

For claim 40, Onvural teaches a receiver to receive the data packet transmitted over the network (see column 4 lines 40 – 62), the receiver comprising a receiver match filter coupled to a local timestamp generator circuit, the receiver match filter used to locate the timestamp

field within each of the received data packets, the local timestamp generator circuit used to generate a local timestamp in real-time for each matching data packet when the timestamp field for each such data packet is located (see column 4 lines 40 - 62). Onvural fails to teach the match filter used to determine where each received data matches the pre-determined protocol. Kato from the same field of endeavor teaches a PID filter that filters out based on the PID value where the PID value PID value represents a type of data stored in a payload and then it sends it to a timestamp adding unit (see paragraphs 0132 and 0136 and figure 27 boxes 11 and 15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to determine a protocol type and match a protocol type as taught by Kato into the system of Onvural. The motivation for doing this is to allow the system to analyze only useful data for processing and not need to look at the old data and to quickly analyzed that data to reduce the search time.

For claim 41, Onvural teaches the local timestamp and the transmit timestamp are processed to determine an error signal, wherein the error signal is used to correct a local clock within the local timestamp generator circuit to synchronize the local clock with a transmit program clock within the transmit timestamp generator and insertion circuit receiver (see column 10 lines 21 – 40 and figure 8).

For claim 42, Onvural teaches the transmit timestamp generator and insertion circuit comprises a transmit program clock coupled to a transmit timestamp counter; a transmit snapshot register and the transmit snapshot register to an output path to allow the transmit timestamp to be inserted in the timestamp filed of the data packets transmitted over the network (see column 4 lines 40 - 62). Onvural fails to teach a transmit match filter and a

switch where the match filter provides an indication to enable the switch. Kato from the same field of endeavor teaches a PID filter that filters out based on the PID value where the PID value PID value represents a type of data stored in a payload and then it sends it to a timestamp adding unit (see paragraphs 0132 and 0136 and figure 27 boxes 11 and 15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to determine a protocol type and match a protocol type as taught by Kato into the system of Onvural. The motivation for doing this is to allow the system to analyze only useful data for processing and not need to look at the old data and to quickly analyzed that data to reduce the search time.

For claim 43, Onvural teaches the snapshot of the transmit timestamp counter is based on a time of the transmit program clock (see column 4 lines 40 - 62).

For claim 44, Onvural teaches the receiver timestamp generator comprises a local clock coupled to a receiver timestamp counter, and a receiver snapshot register, wherein the receiver snapshot register is coupled to the receiver match filter and the receiver timestamp counter, wherein the snapshot of the receiver timestamp counter is based on a time of the local clock (see column 4 lines 40 - 62). Onvural fails to teach wherein an indication from the receiver match filter that a match has occurred enables the receiver snapshot register to obtain a snapshot of the receiver timestamp counter as the local timestamp. Kato from the same field of endeavor teaches a PID filter that filters out based on the PID value where the PID value PID value represents a type of data stored in a payload and then it sends it to a timestamp adding unit (see paragraphs 0132 and 0136 and figure 27 boxes 11 and 15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was

made to determine a protocol type and match a protocol type as taught by Kato into the system of Onvural. The motivation for doing this is to allow the system to analyze only useful data for processing and not need to look at the old data and to quickly analyzed that data to reduce the search time.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Branstad et al. (US 5,537,408), Anderson et al. (US 5,850,386), and Cloutier (US 5,966,387) are cited to show a Timestamping network controller for streaming media applications.

8. **Examiner's Note**: Examiner has cited particular paragraphs or columns and line numbers in the references applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

In the case of amending the claimed invention, Applicant is respectfully requested to indicate the portion(s) of the specification which dictate(s) the structure relied on for proper interpretation and also to verify and ascertain the metes and bounds of the claimed invention.

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to GARY MUI whose telephone number is (571)270-1420. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. - Thurs. 9 - 3 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ricky Ngo can be reached on (571) 272-3139. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Ricky Ngo/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2616

/Gary Mui/
Examiner, Art Unit 2616
05/28/2008